From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. FRENCH INFLUENCE-No. 1V.

NR. RU335LL, THE zealous Supporters of the federal gov-erament, warned by a just fense of indigna-tion at the attempts made by France to Support & make it Subfervient to her own purpose, may naturally expect, that I shall charge the whole both of encourage to power rament, admirers and body of opponents to government, admirers and advocates of French principles, with having been corrupted by French gold. No, my fel-low-citizens, I am not actuated by fo illiberal, intolerant a fpirit.—The fincere object of thefe effays, however ufelefs they may prove in the enays, nowever arters only may prove in the event, is to allay the violence of party zeal, to remove from the great body of antitederalifts, that fligma which has been indiferiminately laid upon them—to place upon the heads of the guilty alone the odium they juffly merit—to convince their too credulous partizans that they have been deceived by falfe and hollow prohave been deceived by falle and hollow pro-feffions of patriotifin, and that if they reject the incendiary counfels of thole preiended patri-ots (who as Mr. Fauchet fays have all of them their prices) the real friends to the people, to liberty and law, will receive them with open arms, and will bury all patt differences in per-metual oblivion.

Mr, Genet, the incendiary minifter of France has been educated in the fchool of fedition and jacobinifm.—He knew full well the weak fide of the human heart. He had fludied the exam-ample of the first masters in the fcience of in-struction, and had learned the fecret of governing the majority by the machinations of an art-ful and an intriguing minority. He had feen, that by two powerful engines, the mightieft-monarchy in Europe had been battered to the

A venal and abindoned prefs, devoted to fe-dition, is alone fufficient to involve in general ruin, the faireft flructures—the most coffly edi-fices of law and government. But combina-tions of men, for the purpole of watching the meafures, and of "*flopping the wheels*" of a government, whatever they may file themfelves, whether denominated "conflictutional focieties," " jacobin afficiations," or by by the more mo-dern and elegant name of " affiliated clubs," are fill more mafterly inventions in the caufe of terrorifin and anarchy. I am individually convinced that no form of goverpment, no ci-vil fociety, can long under any circumflances, withfland the combined force of thefe two powerful enemies. A venal and abandoned prefs, devoted to fe-

withitand the combined force of there are powerful enemies. Genet, frefh from a country in which thefe terrible infruments of defpotifm were madly triumphant, heated, boiling over with that fanatic phrenzy, that favage, that fierce dementia which was epidemic in the fanguinary reign of *Robefpierre*, furnamed *the bumane*, made his firff debarkation at Charlefton, South-Carolina of Robelpiere, forhamed the bandne, made ina firft deparkation at Charlefton, South-Carolina —a foot of all others on the continent, the beft fitted to promote the pacific objects of his milf-ion. That his landing at this place was a part of that nefarious confipiracy to shrow this coun-try into the war, or to feparate the affections of the people from the government, cannot at this period be denied, fince it has been fo often re-peated in the public prints, and no pretext, no apology either official or private has ever been offered for this daring and outrageous infult up-en the dignity of our country. The incendia-ry minifier began his career by granting com-milfions for privateers to any who applied for them: by encouraging the fpirit of rapacity and plunder ; by authorizing and procuring the soliffment of foldiers within our territories ; by iffuing commiffions and employing Ameri-can citizens to begin a military enterprize with-in our jurifdiction ; by receiving repeated ad-drefles publicly as minifier of France before he produced his credentials or had teceived his carproduced his credentials or had teceived his ex-guater; by flattering the paffions and he va-city of our citizens, and by perfuading them to confider the caufe of France as their own in his own fulfome aniwers to their addreffes; by proown fullome aniwers to their addrenes; by pro-fefling a regard and an affection for this coun-try and its citizens which the event has proved to be falfe and deceitful; by engaging on his fide (in what manner or by what means they beft can tell) the Editors of feveral newspapers in the moß populous towns in the United States; • fide (in what manner or by what means they beft can tell) the Editors of feveral newfpapers in the moft populous towns in the United States ; by encouraging the circulation of those profituted vehicles of flander ; by excluding from those papers (which have fince been desominated Trench) every featiment and every publication whole howeld have counterafted their views — and left any candid citize as flould doubt the truth of this affertion, I publicly challenge any writer to produce a fingle publication in Bache's A varora, Greenleaf's Argus, or the lying Chronicle, in which the federal government or the Britin nation, if mentioned, have not been abufed and execrated, or in which the French meafures, either in Europe, or with refpect to us, have not been approved and applauded, they have fivielled round and veered about with all the abfurdities, contradictions and barbarities of the French jacobins. Genet had not only engaged certain papers to fusport his view whole "conficiences had their prices." In which the an order of a strence, whether by gold or flattery, is of little moment to the public of the properly fee'd. He can inform the public of what nature his reward was fre quibbling in defence of his patron Genet when charged with his raiterous appeal from the conflittuted authorities ; and newer to be forgetten letter of Mr. Fauchet, Mr. Genet employed an engine fill more foreible to hatter down the goodly flabeic of the state of the state and new fill hang and hover. That Mr. Genet employed an engine fill more foreible to hatter down the goodly flabeic of the state d from the impending ruin, I will en tablifh in my next. LE LEONIDAS.

damage.

EXTRACTS

From a Charge delivered to the Grand Jury for the diffrict of Maryland, in the circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honorable James Iredell, one of the affociate judges of the fupreme court of the United States. " If after all, any individual difapprove of

the voice of his country, what does duty and common modelly require of him? To be, perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and those entrusted to decide are wrong ! -Who is the man entitled to fo arrogant an eftimation of his own abilities ? Is he rafhly to determine that the measure has been adopt. ed from some dishonett motive ? What right has one man to charge another with diffionel ty without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can. If he can do neither, but will hrow out calumny at random, he mult ftand in the view of his fellow citizens as a flanderer, and incur the fulpicion that his readinels to suspect others of dishonorable intententions, has probably arifen from fomething

in the texture of his own mind which led him to afcribe worthlefs motives as the moft natural inducement of action. The part furely for every man who loves his country, but who difapproves of any public authoritative decifion, is to fubmit to it with diffidence and refpect, confidering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong. though he cannot perceive it to be fo; that whether it may or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very balis of all republican governments in particular, is the fubmifion of a minority to the majority, where a majority are conflitutionally authorifed to

decide. For a man to call himfelf a republican without entertaining this featiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible. " To you, gentlemen, are committed pro-

fecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the prefervation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an inde-pendent people, and without the fupport of which it is vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by fupporting each other might defy the world. But it we difunite, if we fuffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealouly to rankle into diffruft, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to diffurb the order of fociety by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be difgraceful, that of inviting fome foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, firft making us the dupe and the prey of an am-bition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions, if continued, must inevitably give fuccefs. So critical and peeu-liar is our fituation, that nothing can fave us from this as well as every other external dan-ger, but conftant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approaches of it, and be ing at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence.-Our government is for formed, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when neceffary be

der each other, without doing any material four prizes with Postuguele, Geascie and Neapolitan failors, has fo much enraged the cabinet of Madrid, that it is fuppoied war will mmediately be declared againff Portugal.

We underfland that is the with of the bankers, that a claufe should be introduced into the act of parliament now under confideration, that bankers as well as merchants thould be free from arreft, on tendering bank notes for payment. The queffion of making bank otes a legal tender is to be kept wholly out of difcuffion.

The bankers now begin to fupply the town again with gold ; for fince the bank will not take their off with promife to pay on demand, they think they may as well give it to their cuftomers.

One of the 20,000l. prizes drawn yefterlay, belongs to the banking house of Hankey & Co

The Rev. Dr. Folliot Hebert Walker, Cornwal, is elected bithop of Briflol, in the oom of Dr. Reginald, appointed bilhop of Exeter.

LONDON, April 3.

Two columns of the Imperial troops fent from the Rhine to Italy, are arrived at Ty-The third column is headed by the Prince of Orange.

The greateft difpatch is uled in victualling, &c. lord Bridport's squadronfor sea. In addition to the force with which he returned to Portfmouth on Thursday, it is laid he is to have o fresh ships for his coluing cruize, making in the whole, 23 fail of the line.

April 4. The embargo laid on the fhipping in the French ports, is to continue to the 20th of May, as our readers will perceive from the wing order, delivered to the capt. of the Pruffian hoy, which returned to Dover from Calais on Friday laft ; by a perfon fent by the municipality of the latter commune, to prohibit his entering the port. It appears that the embargo has not been laid on for the purpose of concealing any preparations going on at Dunkirk, but is connected with the election, as it is to expire on the 20th of next month, the day when the renewal of the legiflative body will be effected.

" Ministry of the general Police of the "Republic, Liberty-Equality."

Extract from the register and deliberations of the Executive Directory.

"Paris, 27th Ventofe (17th March) 5th "year of the French Republic, one

" and indivisible.

" The Executive Directory refolves, that all communication betwen France and England, particularly by the ports of Dieppe and Calais, fhall be provisionally fasfpended to the 1st Prairial next (May 20th). The ministers of general police and the marine are charged with the execution of the prefent arret.

(Signed)

" Rewbel, President.

" La Garde, Scc. Gen. " Cochon, Minister of General Po-

" Dubourg, Sec. of Marine."

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 17th of January, we are informed that a very valuable Dutch thip, under American colours, had been brought in there by l'Oieusa frigate, capt. Stephens. The car-go had cost 200,000l. at Batavia. The quadron which fir George Keith Elphinftone had fent to intercept the French fri-gates, returned to the Cape, after eruizing five weeks off the Mauritius, where they learnt that the enemy had gone to Estavia to refit, after the action with the Arrogant and Victorious of 74 guns. The squadron took fix veffels with provisions, flaves and mer-chandize, and might have made feveral other captures, but they were daily in expectation of falling in with the enemy, confifting of either fix or nine large frigates. Our fhips confifted of the Sceptre 64 Jupit

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tudday, May 23. In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the antwer reported to the Prefi-dent's Speech, Mr. Nicholas's proposition

being under confideration : Mr. Freeman first rofe. He observed, that in his observations on the subject before the committee amid the conflicting opinions of gentlemen whom he respected, he did not mean to expreis his own either with confidence or with zeal, that though one of the committee that had reported the address he could not approve it in toto. He had two principal objections to it.-First to that part which went to an unequivocal approbation of all the measures of the Executive would not have been an evidence to his mind, that the people approved of the British treaty. He believed for his part, that the opinions of a great majority of the people had been uniformly oppoled to it; and those who advocated it were by this time nearly lick of it. It was true a fpirit was rounded by the cry of "war" at the time the fubject of appropriations was mendioned for respecting our foreign relations : and tecondiy to that part which contauted exprefiions of reexpreffing an unqualified approbation of all the measures of the Executive. To omitait would tot imply censure. By introducing it, it forced il thole who entertain even doubts of the pro-riety of any one Executive measure to water ainft the address.

The principal caules of irritation on the part of France infilted upon in the autwer were the ejection of our minifler and the fentiments conrector to ut the fpeech of the Prefident of the Di-rectory to our late minifier. If gentlemen would look into the Documents laid before the house by the Prefident, he was confident they would find the true reason for the retufal to receive our minifier. He came only as an ordinary minif-ter, without any power to propole fuch modi-fications as might lead to an accommodation, and when the Directory difference this from his credentials they refuted him. In answer to this it had been urged that M. De la Croix Minister of Easting Afficies from the first well knew that of Foreign Affairs, from the firft well knew that Mr. Pinckney was only the fucceffor to Mr. Monroe, and that his coming in that quality was not the reafon why the French refuted to receive m. Mr. Freeman referred to the documents hich had been laid before the houfe on this fubject, from which it appeared that the Secre-tary of M. De la Croix had fuggefted a reafon or the apparent change of opinion on the fub-ect of receiving Mr. Pinckney. Suppofe, the eccretary obferved, that Mr. De la Croix had made a miflake at first in the intentions of the Directory, was that mislake to be binding on the Directory

Mr. Freeman put a cafe. Suppofe a minifter eame to this country, would be be confidered as admitted to all the rights of a minifter upon delivering his credentials to the Secretary of State? He believed not.

State? He believed not. He proceeded to argue, that the rejection of an ordinary minifler was not a breach of the law of nations and confequently not a juft caufe of war. In fupport of this opinion he quoted *Vaitel*, p. 669. He confidered Mr. Finckney in the light of an ordinary minifler; he was fent to explain, cultivate harmony, &c. and without powers to fettle exifting differences. Mr. Mon-roe had refided for fome years near the Repub-lic, and had difcuffed and explained fuch points as gave umbrage, explanations were alfo receivas gave umbrage, explanations were alfo receiv-ed by the French from our government thro' their own minifters here; but it appeared they were not fatisfied with our explanations, and they wished for a minister from us that should have fufficient powers to adjust the matters in

difpute amicably. He did not wish to be underflood to confider the conduct of the French as perfectly juffifiable -but he could not conceive that it was fuch as to juffify on our part irritating or violent mea-

As to the fpeech of the Prefident of the Di-rectory he could not fay much on it, he did not perfectly understand it. As far as he did he confidered it a childifu gafconade, not to be imitated and below refentment. He read part of it. It was certainly arrogant in him to fay from fuch vain boafting he had no objection to their enjoying it. There was another part of the peech that had here confident nore obnoxious. It was faid to breathe a defign more obnoxicus. It was laid to breathe a delign to feparate the people here from their govera-ment. The part alluded to was no more than an exprefiion of affection for the people, he could fee nothing in this irritating or infulting; it was a mode of exprefiion which they used as to themfelyes and by which they wifted to convey their affection for the whole nation. The term their affection for the whole nation. The term people, certainly fieluded the government, and could not with propriety therefore be faid to fe-parate the people from it. It had been obferved by a member from S. Carolina, that the French had no bufinefs to know how far the powers of the minister ex-tended before they received him : that it would tended before they received him : that it would give them a great advantage in the negociation if they were acquainted with his inflructions. There would certainly be no propriety or reafon be obferved, why they fhould be made acquaint-ed with every particular in the inflructions, but it was certainly not improper that they fhould know before they received a minifer, of what nature his miffioa was, whether extraordinary for the accommodation of differences or only intended to maintain a friendly intercourfe. There was one circumftance mentioned in Mr Pinckney's letter which had a tendency to re-move the opinion that the rejection of Mr Pidckney was intended as a mark of indignity He flates in one of his letters, that the Directo-ry wifhed him gone, though they did not wifh it appeared, to take the measure of ordering him away, yet that they had about that time fent off 13 foreign ministers. There might, he remarked, have been fome reafon of flate that induced the French government at this time to end away foreign ministers; it was evident that he meature was not pointed against this counry exclusively. The member from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) The member from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) had taken prins to collect in one view a number of exprefinons to be found in one of the communica-tions of the late French minifter here, to roule the feelings of the Houle. The quotation had not been tairly made. Moll of thole offenfive expref-fions were used by tMr. Adet hypothetically, and the minifter concludes the fentence by expreffing his conviction that they never can apply to this go-vernment. But even if this nation had been in-dignation against the country to which he belongs? A governor of one of our flates had been großly infulted by the agent of a particular sation here, the infult was never proposed to be referred against the vation that fent him.

adminification of this country did our ed sit t Listo adminification of this country, the merchant this to be the case; they inflit on the courtary that those parts of the Britch treaty in the benefit of which the French claim a participation, are not favours granted to Britain, but a recognition only of the law of nations on those points from which the French have departed by their treaty with us, and that confequently they have no claim to frech parti-cipation. Mr. Freeman read au extract from a let-ter of Mr. Pickering, to face that the government day this right of participation to the French. An idea had been thrown out by the gentleman from South Carolina, that the people generally ap-proved of the Britch treaty; he inferred it from the iffue of the late elections. For his part he could fee no great alteration to have been produced by the late elections; and if there had heet, it would not have been an evidence to his mind, that

would not have been an evidence to his mind, th

into effect, fince it had reached fo late a flage. Another engine he obferved had been wielded with fingular dexterity. Much had been effected by the uf. or rather abufe of the terms "FEDERAL-ist" and "ANTIFEDERALIST"-federalfin and anreferration. When the Federal confliction was fubmitted to the people, to approve it and endera-your to procure its ratification, was federalifon. Afterwards, when the government was organized and in operation, to approve every measure of the Executive and fupport every proposition from the Secretary of the Treasury, was inderalism; and thole who entertained even doubts of their propri-ety, even though they had been influenced in procuring the adoption of the Confliming wars thole who entertained even doubts of their propri-ety, ev.n though they had been inflummental in procuring the adoption of the Conflitution, were called antifederahifs. In 1794, to be opposed to Madifon's propolitions, the refolution for the fe-quefration of British debts, and the refolution r prohibiting all intercourfe with Great Britain, was federalifm. In 1796, it was federalism to advocate the Bri ift treaty—and now he prefumed that it would be federalish to fupport the report of the committee and high-toned measures with respect to France. In 1793 he acknowledged that federalism affuned a very different attitude from what it had on the prefent occasion. It was then the attitude o mecknets, of humanity and fupplication. The could only deplore with unavailing fights the impo-tence of their country, and three britism monarchi-tere. of their country, and three with monarchi-tere. On the frontier they heard the war-wheop our cities facked and burnt, and our citizens flaugh-tered. On the frontier they heard the war-wheop or the frontier they heard the war-wheop our cities facked and burnt, and our citizens flaugh-tered. On the frontier they heard the war-whoop and the groans of helplefs wennen and children, the tortured victims of favage vengeance. Now we are at once rifen from youth to manhood and ready to meet the haughty republic of France, ani-mated with entkulialm, and flafhed with victory. Mr. Freeman obferved that he rejoiced however that gentlemen adopted a lodder language on this than had been ufed on the former occafior. He felt his full fhare in the national degradation of that moment. He was in favor of firm language but he would diffinguifh betwixt the language of man-ly firmanefs, and that of childilh petulance or ridi-culous bombaft.

It had been obferved, Mr. Freeman faid, by the member from South Carolina, that the French were guilty of the first aggrefion as to captures at fea. That their order to take our provision veficls were dated in May 93, and those of Britain were not iffued till forme time after. It would be recollected, kowever, he faid, that before the French iffued these orders, the British had entered on their plan of attemp-ting to flarve France, and had used our vessels unwarrantably for this purpose, by detaining in their ports fome of our provision vessels bound to France; it would also be remembered, that at this time, the convention between Ruffia and pain was in exiftence, and that the object of it Spain was in exilience, and that the object of it was, according to the declaration of Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, to detain neutral veficles bound to France with provitions. The decree of the Brench that had been alluded to was, he further remarked, expressly predicated on the order of the British for detaining in their

ports provision veffels bound to France. It was however, very immaterial to determine what nation began these depredations on our commerce ; it was the duty of the legislature to relift them from whatever quarter they might come, and to protect the property of the American citizens. He deprecated ufing in the address about to be framed any irritating language; fuch was not the language of manly diguity, but of child-ith petulance. Perhaps nothing had proved more derogatory to the character of France, than this bombast in forme of their public acts he wished not to imitate them. Much had been faid on the forme of foreign influence, in this country; he cared England and not France was most to be feared, in this refpect. He hoped there would be found, howican citizens refpect. He hoped there would be found, how ever, in the country virtue enough to repel all foreign influence. As to the amendment, he fhould vote for it, he faid; he faw nothing in it exceptionable. It did not contain unqualified approbation of the measures of the executive, nor any and gnified expression of the executive, nor any indigitined expressions. If the amendment should not prevail; still, the original report might be so amended as to induce him to vote for it. He hoped, however, a spirit of conciliation would obtain, and that unanimity might prevail on the Mr. Grifwold faid, if he underftood the fate Mr. Grifwold faid, if he underftood the fate of the bufinefs, the quefion was whether the committee would agree to the amendment pro-poled by the gentleman from Virgisia. If it contained fentiments accordant to the feelings of the committee, it would of courfe be adop-ted; if not it would doubtlefs be rejected. He fuppoled it would form an objection to this amendment, if it were found to be in-confiftent with the other parts of the confistent with the other parts of the rep. rt. He believed this to be the cafe; but he would not make objections to it on this ground. He would examine the paragraph ittelf, and fee whether it contained fentiments in unifon with those of the committee, He believed this would not be found to be the cafe, and that when the committee had taken a view of it, it would be rejected,

BALTIMORE, May 22.

About 5 o'clock yefterday aftersoon, two clouds paffed over this city, and befides pouring down a great quantity of rain and hail, difcharged also much electrical matter. They arefe, one in the northwest, the other in the fouthweft, and advanced rapidly with a very formidable appearance, until they had arrived over about the middle of the city, when they emitted two fireams of the fluid, which fueceeded each other in the space of about three minutes, with tremendous claps of thunder. The first one fruck the chimney of Mr. George Grundy's house, in Market street, and made its defcent through nearly the entry of the house, without doing it any con-fiderable injury. Fortunately, no one was in any of the rooms through which it paffed. The laft flruck Mr. Simpfon's warehouse, a-bout 300 yards fouth of the former; it entered at the upper part of the dormant window, and thivered one of the rafters, but was carried of by the hinges of the front doors in for the repairing of his fleet, and to complete the different flories, which were in a line un- the crews of his own fhips and to man the

anion has preferved us through multipl dangers, and more than once releved us from nding ruin. I truft it will yet difplay tfelf with its wonted efficacy, and that ne hreats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or profeffions without fin-cerity, will be capable of weakening, by any imprefiion on a fenfible people, a cement efential to their existence.

" I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme im-portance of the matter of it at the prefent noment. The featiments have flowed warm y from my beart, and I flatter myfelf are ot uncongenial to your own. The prefent fituation of our country is fuch as to require the exertion of all good men to fupport and fave it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on the point of meeting, and for whole decifion every worthy citizen must wait with folicitude and respect. In the mean time it is of the ut most confequence that every man should fa-credly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the Congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any fituation, however alarming There is no occasion to doubt, but that th shale proceedings of that most respectable oody, will be conducted with a degree of emper and firmnels fuited to the important and trying fituation which called them toge ther, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if poffible, to preferve the peace, at the fame time that they maintain inviolably, the honor, the intereft, and the independence of their country."

LONDON, March 25.

It appears by letters from Madrid, inferted in the Paris papers, that all the officers and crews of the fhips, engaged in the action of the 14th February, as well as the officers of those which took no part in the engagement, are in close confinement, that on the of the fleet at Cadiz, the fhip's companies loudly complained of treafon; and it was a matter of general concern, that vice admira Mazzaredo, who enjoys the full confidence of the nation, fhould by a court intrigue be prevented from ferving his country.

The fame letters add, that the kind reception admiral Jervis met with at Lifbon, after his victory, and the permiffion granted him by the court of Portugal to take out of the royal magazines every article he wanted

Jupiter 50 Brave Crefcent 40 - 24 Sphinx

under the command of capt. Lofack, of the Jupiter, who afterwards proceeded to Ma-dagafear, where they completely destroyed the French fettlements, as they had no force to oppose them. In reconnoitering the French harbours at the Mauritius and the Ille of Bourbon, four batteries and a mortan battery opened upon them at the latter place; but neither of the fhips had a man hurt, or received any material damage. The Spanish war not known at the Cape at the bove date.

Admiral Pringle had ordered the above hips to prepare for fea immediately.

Every thing was tranquil at the Cape, and provisions cheap : European articles fold at ear 200 per cent. profit. The credit of the Bank of England dues

not appear to have fuffered on the continent, if we may judge from the course of exchange on Hamburg, which has been gradually ri-fing for fome time paft. Yellerday it was one and an half per cent. higher in our favour

than on Friday. Very confiderable quantities of Bullion are coming over to this country from Hamburg. A meffenger fet off yesterday morning with difpatches to Admiral Sir Jobn Jervis to he forwarded by the lively frigate from Portimouth, in which thip the honorary medals conferred by his majefly, in compliment of the late victory over the Spanish ficet, to the Admirals and captaips are to be conveyed.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCU3 On Saturday Evening, May 27, Will begin by feveral New and Difficult Equestrian Exercifes.

After which will be prefented the Pantonime

Le Marechal de Logis;

Or, THE TWO THIEVES. Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar. The doors will be opened at half paft five o'clock, and the performances begin precifely at feven.

It had been faid, that the French had not com-plained of the British treaty 'till more than a year after its ratification. 'The appropriations to carry that treaty into effect, he obleved, were not made 'till june, and the letter of the French minifer was fent in November of the fame year. But there are namerous documents to shew that the complaints of the French were from an early date unceasingly addreffed from their minifter here to our govern-ment and from their government to our minifter ment and from their government to our minific

It had been faid that the French had no right to complain of any favor granted to the British by the treaty, as the French of course participated in the right by virtue of their treaty with us. But the

If he underflood the propolition, it con-tained three diffinct principles, viz.

1. To make a new applogy for the con-duct of the French government towards this country.

2. That the House of Representatives thall interfere with and dictate to the Exec tive in respect to what concessions ought to be made to the French Republic.

3. It depends upon the fpirit of conciliation on the part of France for an adjustment of the differences exilling between the two Governments.

The apology, he faid, was a new one, and one which the French had not thought of making for themfelves; for they tell us, as it appears from Mr. Pinckney's fetter to the Secretary of State, "they will not acknowedge or teceive another Minifter Plenipatentiary from the United States, upin after the